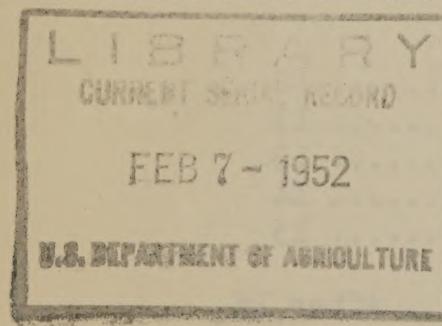
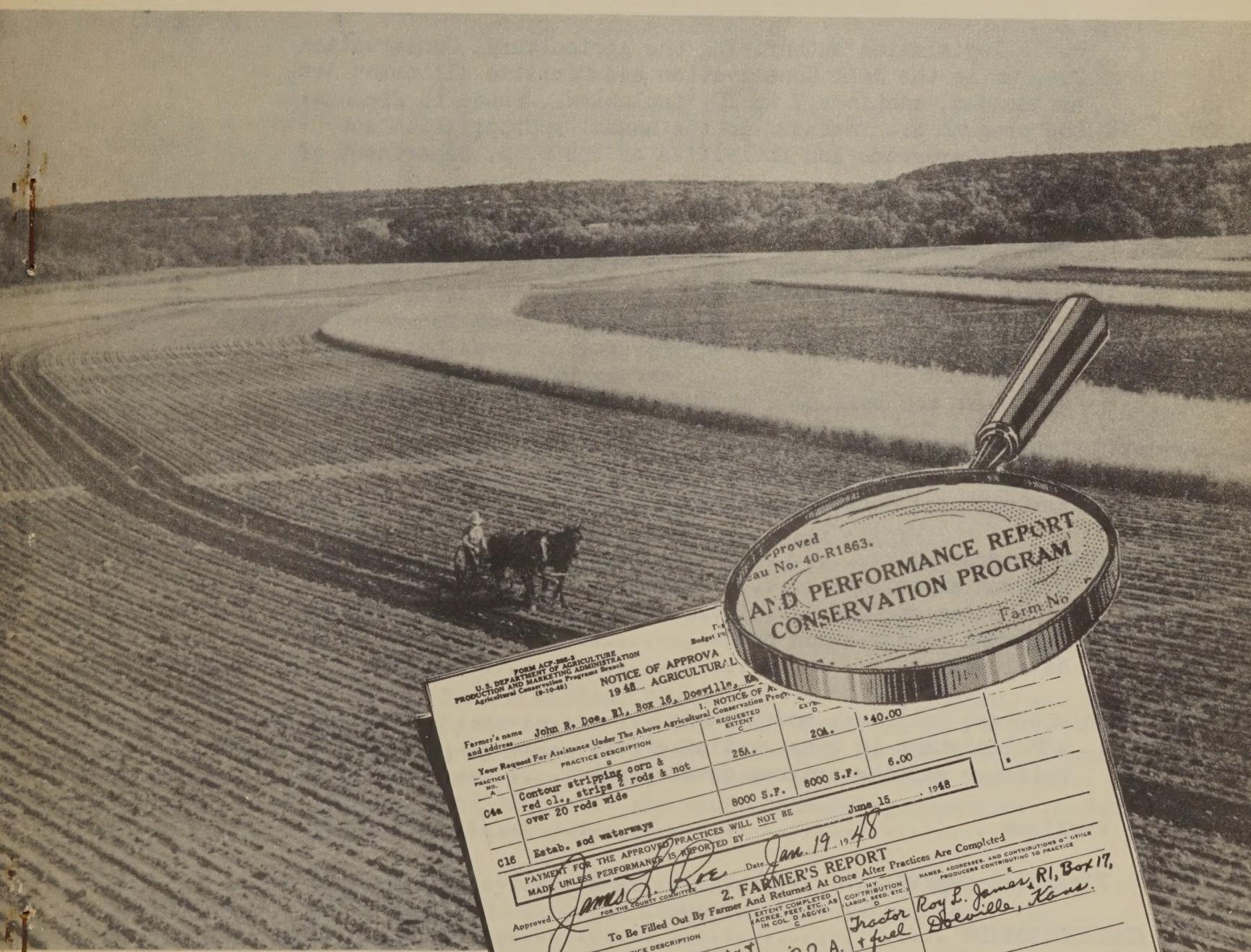


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CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

A report of activities for the program year 1948, including a financial report for the fiscal year 1949, as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture.



PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington 25, D. C.
January 1950

AUTHORIZATION

Basic legislation authorizing the Agricultural Conservation Program is the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, sections 7 to 17, inclusive. Funds to finance the program are included in the annual appropriation act covering programs and activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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CONSERVATION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

High lights of Accomplishments Under the Agricultural Conservation Program, 1936-48

798,000 miles of terraces constructed

41 million acres of pasture and range artificially seeded
213 million acres devoted to green manure and cover crop
practices

688,000 acres of trees planted

116 million acres of intertilled and close-sown crops
farmed on the contour

208 million tons of liming materials applied for
115 million acres of conserving uses

18 million tons of phosphate (20% P_2O_5 equivalent) used
for conserving crops on 141 million acres

797,000 storage dams and reservoirs constructed

9.4 billion square feet of sod waterways built

361 million cubic yards of dirt moved in constructing
open drainage ditches

3.8 million acres leveled for efficient irrigation

Any farmer in the United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands may participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program. The program makes it possible, by means of direct financial assistance or conservation materials or services, for farmers to carry out on their individual farms approved soil-building and soil- and water-conserving practices needed to protect national agricultural resources.

State and local farmer-committees administer the program under the general direction of the Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

1948 Program

Under the 1948 Agricultural Conservation Program, more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ million agricultural producers participated. Farms on which ACP practices were carried out included about half of the Nation's privately owned farm land.

The 2.3 million farms in the 1948 program included nearly 264 million acres of cropland, almost 235 million acres of noncrop pasture and range, and 598 million acres of farm land — about 49 percent of the Nation's total.

Some accomplishments of the 1948 program were:

More than 22 million tons of lime were applied on about 11 million acres to improve the mineral content of the soil. Lime is a necessity for sod establishment and maintenance in many sections of the country.

Approximately 17 million acres of grasses, legumes, and cover crops were treated with 2.4 million tons of phosphate, thus making possible the establishment and adequate growth of these soil-conserving crops.

Green manure and cover crops, essential to the maintenance of fertility and the prevention of erosion, were used on more than 14 million acres.

About 60,000 miles of terraces were constructed on about 1.3 million acres of land. In some areas, terracing is the primary step leading to other conservation practices, such as contour farming.

More than 4 million acres of intertilled and close-sown crops were farmed on the contour.

Field stripcropping was carried out on more than 6 million acres of cropland.

Approximately 42,000 dams and reservoirs were built to furnish livestock with water, control erosion, and provide irrigation water in arid areas. Dams for livestock water contribute to the better distribution of grazing and even utilization of all range forage, thus preventing overgrazing and consequent erosion on parts of the range.

Approximately 3.5 million acres were seeded or resown in pasture. Steep land and land too dry to crop needs permanent cover to protect it from wind and water erosion.

Tables following the text of this report show in more detail some of the important practices carried out in 1948 to combat and prevent deterioration of soil and water resources.



EROSION
PROTECTION

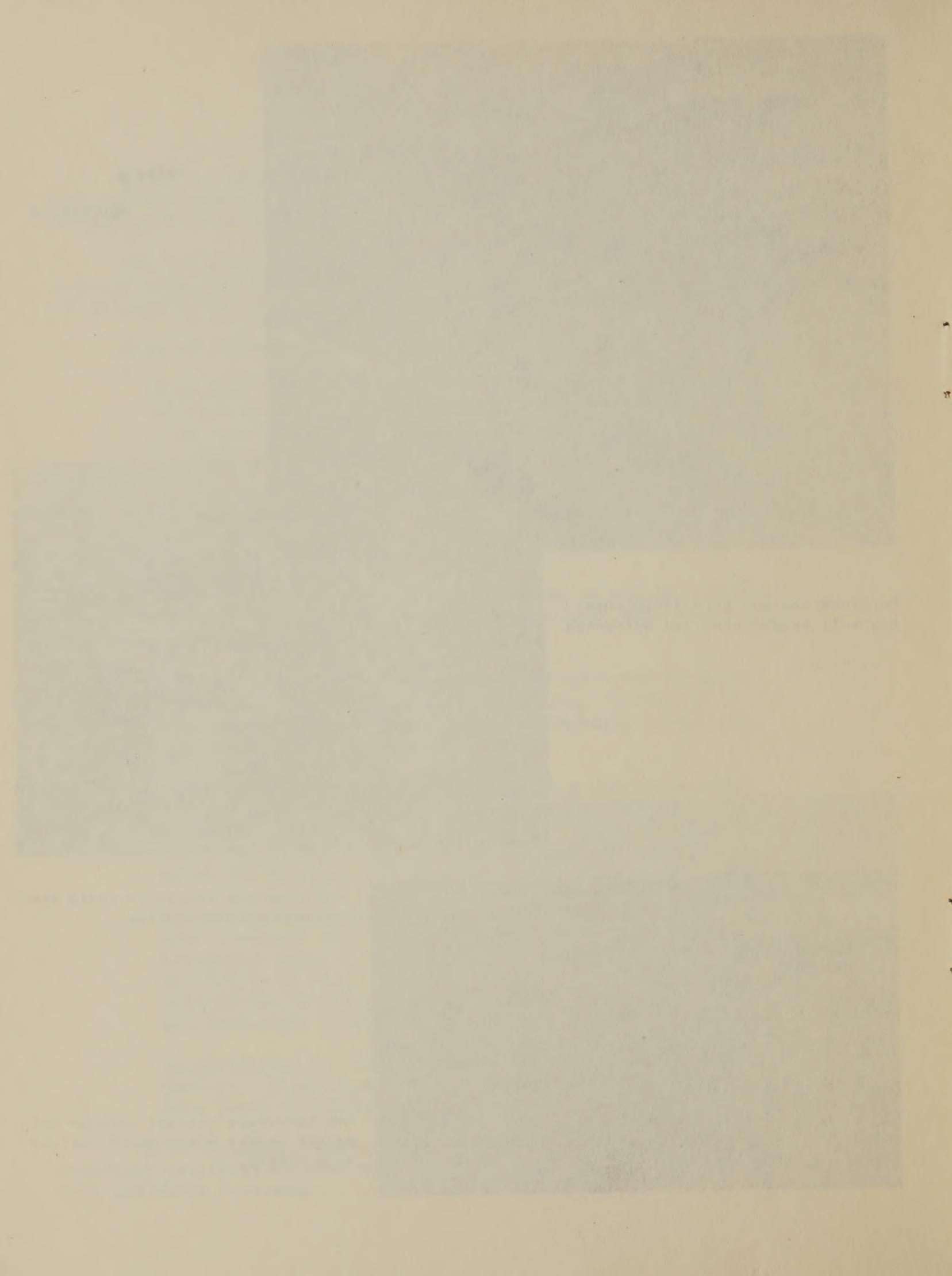
Terraced contour corn field showing well established sod waterways.



Conservation practices could have prevented this erosion.



Sod waterways prevent erosion and permit excess water to be carried away safely.



Program Experience

Experience during 1948 indicates the Agricultural Conservation Program's effectiveness in obtaining conservation. Because of reduced program funds, allocations to States were cut to about half those for the preceding year. Conservation practices under the program, however, fell only 42 percent. Individual payments under the program were limited to \$500.

Momentum from program operations during previous years undoubtedly helped prevent a greater drop in conservation. Then, too, the conservation line was held by reducing or eliminating program assistance for some previously encouraged practices in favor of using the limited funds on other practices for which the need was more urgent.

Larger appropriations in 1949 permitted the Agricultural Conservation Program to move forward on a broader front than in 1948.

Compared with the 1947 program, participation in 1948 was reduced substantially, with the greatest loss among small farmers who could not afford the cost of establishing conservation practices with the amount of assistance available under the program. While the amount of assistance varies with the practice, program assistance as a whole has now been reduced to about 50 percent of the out-of-pocket cost of completing approved practices; the farmer pays the other half of the out-of-pocket cost and in addition supplies the labor and machinery needed for some practices. Together with the fact that the cost of carrying out conservation practices has increased over the years, this has resulted in a higher cost for the farmer.

In 1940, farmers paid a national average of \$20 per ton for superphosphate applied to conserving crops. At that time, the out-of-pocket cost to farmers -- the difference between the price of the material and the ACP rate of assistance -- for 1 ton of phosphate averaged about \$7.60. By 1949 the price of superphosphate had increased to \$30.70, while the average out-of-pocket cost had increased to \$13.30. Thus, between 1940 and 1949, the price of phosphate had increased 54 percent, while the increase in the cost to the farmer averaged 75 percent.

Allocation of Funds

Under the 1948 Appropriation Act, the Secretary of Agriculture was directed to determine the conservation needs of each State and to allocate the program funds among the States on the basis of these needs. Accordingly, each State PMA Committee was requested to establish, for each of the applicable conservation measures contained in the 1948 National Bulletin, the total amount of work remaining to be done.

State PMA Committees assembled estimates from all available sources, including the PMA County Committees, the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Experiment Station personnel, and BAE State representatives. These data were reviewed and compiled into a composite report of conservation needs for the State and submitted to

PMA's Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch. Personnel of the Branch reviewed each State's estimates and made revisions where necessary to obtain a uniform basis of comparison between similar States. The final estimates of needs for each State were approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and used in the allocation of program funds.

National Conservation Needs

Current estimates of national needs for particular types of sample conservation practices are as follows:

Inorganic materials:

Liming materials -- 79 million tons a year. Use has increased to almost 30 million tons annually, as compared with less than 4 million tons used annually in the 10 years prior to ACP.

Phosphate -- 17 million tons annually on grasses, legumes, and cover crops. Present rate of use is about 2-3/4 million tons of 20 percent equivalent material per year, as compared with practically no phosphate used on conserving crops prior to ACP.

Protective and green-manure crops -- 109 million acres annually

Mechanical practices primarily for erosion control:

Terraces -- 100 million acres

Contouring row crops -- 71 million acres

Contouring close-sown crops -- 50 million acres

Contouring stripcropping -- 40 million acres

Dams for erosion control, earth -- 1 million

Reorganization of farm irrigation systems:

Ditches, dikes, and laterals -- 399 million cubic yards

Pasture and range:

Seeding and reseeding pastures -- 130 million acres

Grazing land management -- 257 million acres

Dams for livestock water, earth -- 1 million

Forestry:

Tree planting -- 30 million acres. Reforestation is lagging far behind the destruction and cutting of forest resources, probably because of the delayed income resulting from the practice.



CONTOUR STRIPCROPPING and TERRACING
protect soil from
wind and water erosion



Naval Stores

The 1948 program for conservation of naval stores, as in other years since 1936 when the program was authorized by Congress, sought to encourage farmers to conserve timber resources and to stimulate production of gum naval stores. The program is administered by the Forest Service for the Production and Marketing Administration under regulations similar to those governing other PMA farm programs.

Naval stores operators receive program assistance for facing and cupping only trees of a minimum size or trees that are so located that facing and cupping will not unnecessarily harm the growth of the whole stand of timber. Assistance is conditioned upon use of other good forestry practices, such as controlling fires in forest areas and proper cutting of timber stands.

About 2,144 operators participated in the 1948 program. They represented about 80 percent of the total U. S. gum naval stores production. This naval stores area produces three-fourths of the world's total supplies of naval stores.

Objectives, Policies, and Methods

During the 13 years during which the Agricultural Conservation Program has been in operation, there has been a growing consciousness of the need to conserve the basic natural resources of the Nation. This has been particularly true regarding the importance of preserving and improving the fertility of our farm land.

Our productive land is not a permanent resource -- it can be depleted and even destroyed by unwise cultivation practices. The Nation's interest in the food supply coincides with the farmer's interest in profitable production currently combined with protection of the resources required for abundant and profitable production in the future. Naturally, this gives the Nation and agriculture a joint interest in the costs of conservation, from the standpoint both of immediate and of long-time benefits to farmers and to the public.

While we still have a long way to go, farmers as a group are probably doing more about putting conservation ideas to work than any other group drawing on the land's resources. Undoubtedly, this is due largely to the extensive Federal and State programs of education, research, and financial assistance, which have encouraged farmers to adopt conservation measures.

Congressional recognition of the need to conserve the future productivity of the Nation's farm land is evidence in the expressed purposes of legislation which authorizes the ACP. These purposes include:

1. Preservation and improvement of soil fertility;
2. Promotion of the economic use and conservation of land;

3. Diminution of exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use of national soil resources; and
4. Protection of rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion in aid of maintaining the navigability of waters and water courses and in aid of flood control.

Since farm land must yield a living for the farmer and his family, such conservation measures as are carried out must be fitted into and become a part of the entire farming operation. For this reason, too, a conservation system of farming must follow the same cycle as certain cropping practices, which recur periodically. Even the so-called "permanent" measures, such as terracing and dam construction will in time deteriorate and require maintenance and restoration.

Assistance to agricultural producers under ACP is measured by their treatment or use of the land for soil restoration, soil conservation, or prevention of erosion — as well as by changes in the use of their land. In arid or semi-arid sections, treatment or use of land covers water conservation and beneficial use of water on individual farms, including measures to prevent run-off, building check dams and ponds, and providing facilities for applying water to the land.

ACP Important in Conservation Effort

The Agricultural Conservation Program is closely allied to and many times actually makes effective the work of many other Government agencies. As a part of the total conservation program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, ACP helps farmers defray the cost of improved methods of farming in accordance with the findings of Experiment Stations and the advice and counsel of the Extension Service; it offers effective encouragement to farmers in putting in operation conservation measures contained in agreements between them and Soil Conservation Districts.

With respect to public grazing lands, ACP operates in collaboration with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In improving farm woodlands, cooperation is maintained with the Forest Service, Extension Service foresters, and State foresters.

In formulating and developing program practices and in setting up the specifications which must be met in order for the practices to be eligible for program assistance, State Committees are assisted by Technical Advisory Committees. These Advisory Committees are composed of representatives of State and Federal Agricultural agencies operating in the State.

The national Agricultural Conservation Program is developed on the basis of the recommendations and suggestions of community, county, and State Production and Marketing Administration Committees. Within the frame of the national program, each State committee develops the State program; and each county committee, with the help of the community committees, develops the county program within the State program.

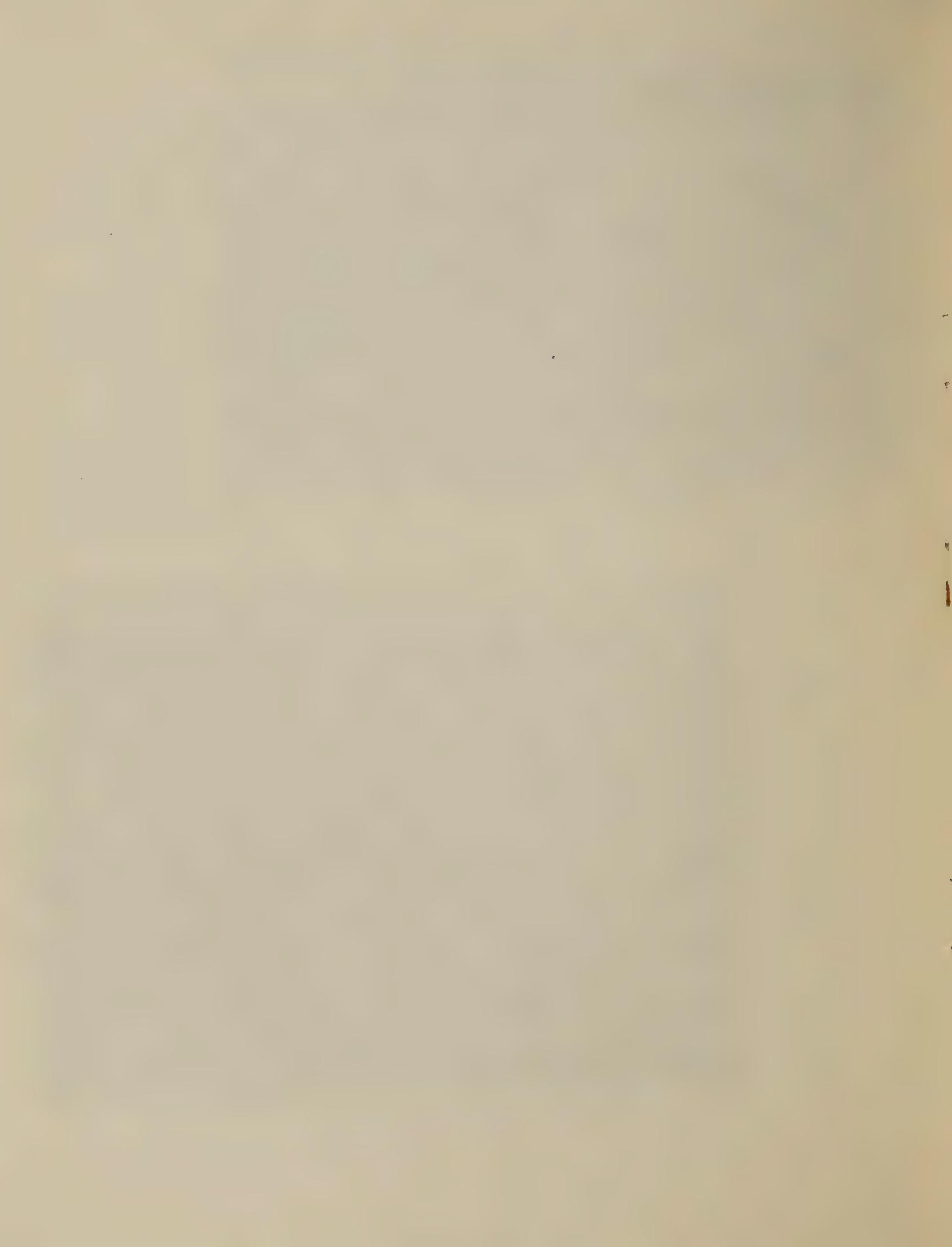


DEVELOPING
CROPPING
SYSTEMS

Clover and grass provide good forage as well as protect the soil.



Plowing under green manure crops puts nitrogen and humus into the soil.



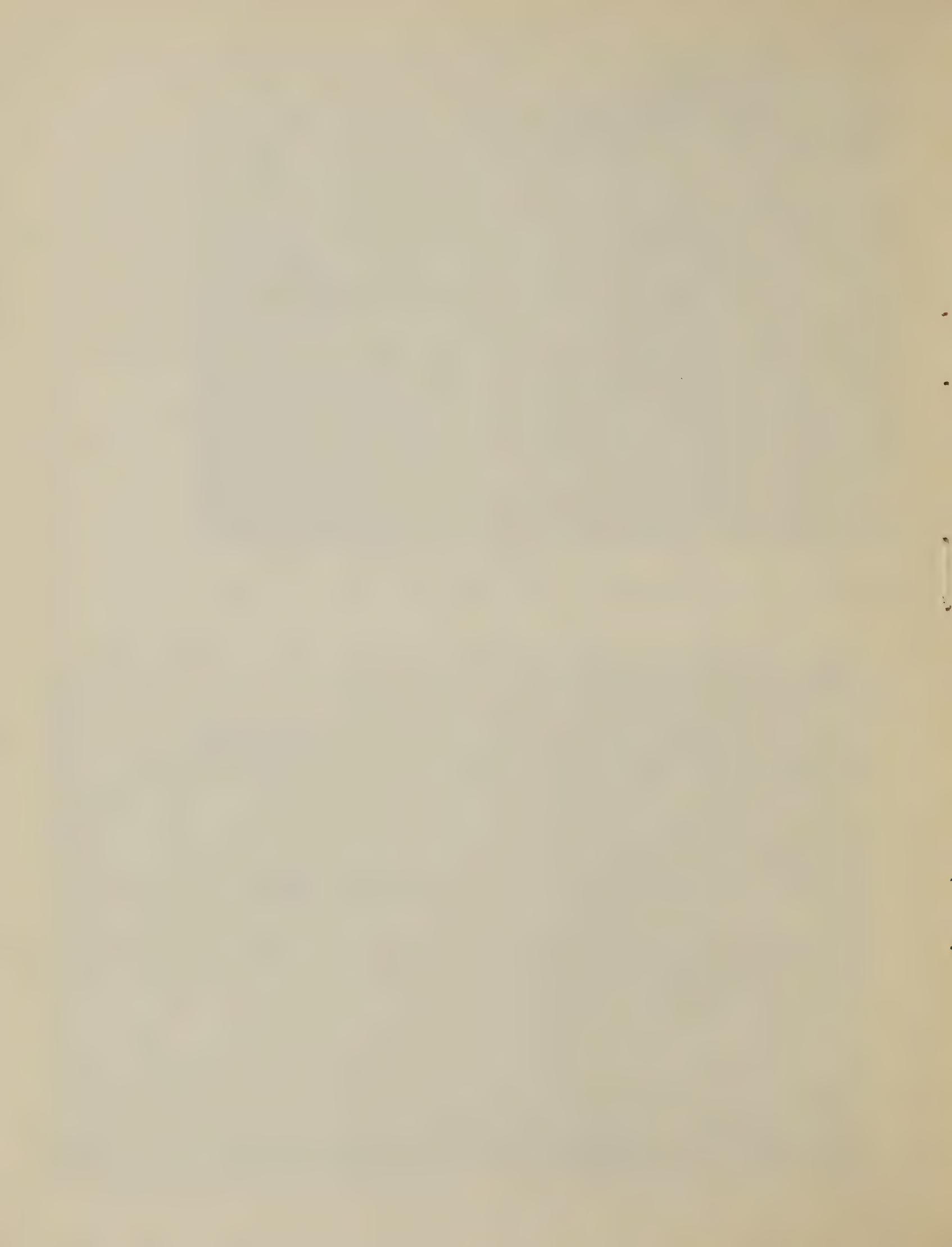


SOIL-
ENRICHING
PRACTICES

Lime and phosphate helped obtain this heavy growth of ladino and alsike clover.



Fertile land generally means plenty of lime.



Through this development by people who are familiar with and close to local problems and conditions, ACP is adapted to the varying conservation needs of areas and even of individual farms. Flexibility in adapting the program to local conditions is also provided by including in the county program practices to meet local and special conservation problems. Rates of assistance may also be adjusted to make the most effective use of available funds.

In operating the ACP, greater assistance per acre is provided for the small farms. This is shown in the following table:

ACP assistance per acre of farm land, by size groups, 1948					
Size of farm	:Average assistance:		Size of farm	:Average assistance	
	:per acre farmland :	:Dollars		:per acre farm land	:Dollars
<u>Acres</u>	:		<u>Acres</u>	:	
0.1 - 10.0	:	2.54	420.1 - 860.0	:	0.20
10.1 - 20.0	:	1.33	860.1 - 1,700.0	:	.15
20.1 - 60.0	:	.68	1,700.1 - 4,700.0	:	.09
60.1 - 100.0	:	.44	4,700.1 - 8,100.0	:	.05
100.1 - 220.0	:	.32	8,100.1 - 38,000.0	:	.02
220.1 - 420.0	:	.25	38,000.1 and over	:	.01
Average all farms - 0.21					

Policies Guiding Program Development

While the farmer-committee system of building and administering the program from the ground up permits a high degree of independent judgment, certain important policies have been set up to serve as guides or standards for the development and operation of the program. Most important of these policies are:

1. That practices approved for assistance under the program include only those which maintain or increase soil fertility, control and prevent soil erosion caused by wind or water, encourage conservation and better agricultural use of water, or conserve and increase range and pasture forage.
2. That, since the program is intended to assist farmers in carrying out conservation practices over and above those which would be performed without program aid, assistance be approved only for those practices which the farmer is not customarily carrying out in needed volume.
3. That the program contain provisions which help farmers meet urgent conservation problems on their farms which they would not meet without some assistance.
4. That the conservation practices approved for assistance on any farm represent orderly progress toward the accomplishment of conservation farming, with priority given to practices required to prevent serious or irreparable damage.

5. That every county and State have a sound, constructive, long-range program for agriculture in the area which takes into account conservation of the soil and water resources. The ACP should emphasize practices which aid in the expansion of conservation types of farming.

6. That a simple and practical conservation program be developed for each farm. Plans developed by farmers cooperating with other agencies should be utilized by committees to the fullest practicable extent.

7. That wholehearted cooperation be maintained at all times with all agencies in position to aid in conservation. The advice and assistance of technical agricultural workers should be utilized fully in formulating programs.

8. That in the formulation of conservation programs and the approval of practices, full weight be given to measures that protect watersheds and aid in flood control, particularly in areas subject to recurring flood damage or where organized flood-control programs are being carried out.

Problems

Farmers generally have never been able to produce the commodities needed and at the same time pay the cost of depreciation of their production plant. So the farmer has drawn on his capital investment -- the soil's resources -- which history proves is not inexhaustible. Under a system of wise farm management, however, the land can be made to produce and at the same time maintain its productive capacity.

The year 1948 was generally a year of high income for farmers, yet the reduction in the funds available for ACP assistance was accompanied by a drop in producer participation and in the amount of conservation obtained under the program. This points up the possibility that, in years of lower income, farmers may not be financially able to maintain the level of conservation performed in recent years under ACP.

Ideally, under a conservation system of farming, every farmer would have and would follow a wise farm-management system, according to a definite conservation plan. This would call for more contact work on the part of farmer-committeemen in informing farmers about the availability of program assistance and in helping them to develop such a system of farming.

While some work is being undertaken along this line, the funds available for program administration have not permitted its adoption on a very wide scale. In 1948, community committeemen worked an average of 3 days; county committeemen worked an average of 23 days, for which they received pay.

WATER-CONTROL PRACTICES



Check dams slow water flow to non-erosive velocity.



Cement headgates and concrete-lined ditches prevent loss of water, a major problem of irrigation farmers.

Open ditches permit proper drainage of excess water in both irrigated areas and areas of heavy rainfall.



Better control and distribution of irrigation water is obtained as a result of land leveling and ditch reorganization.



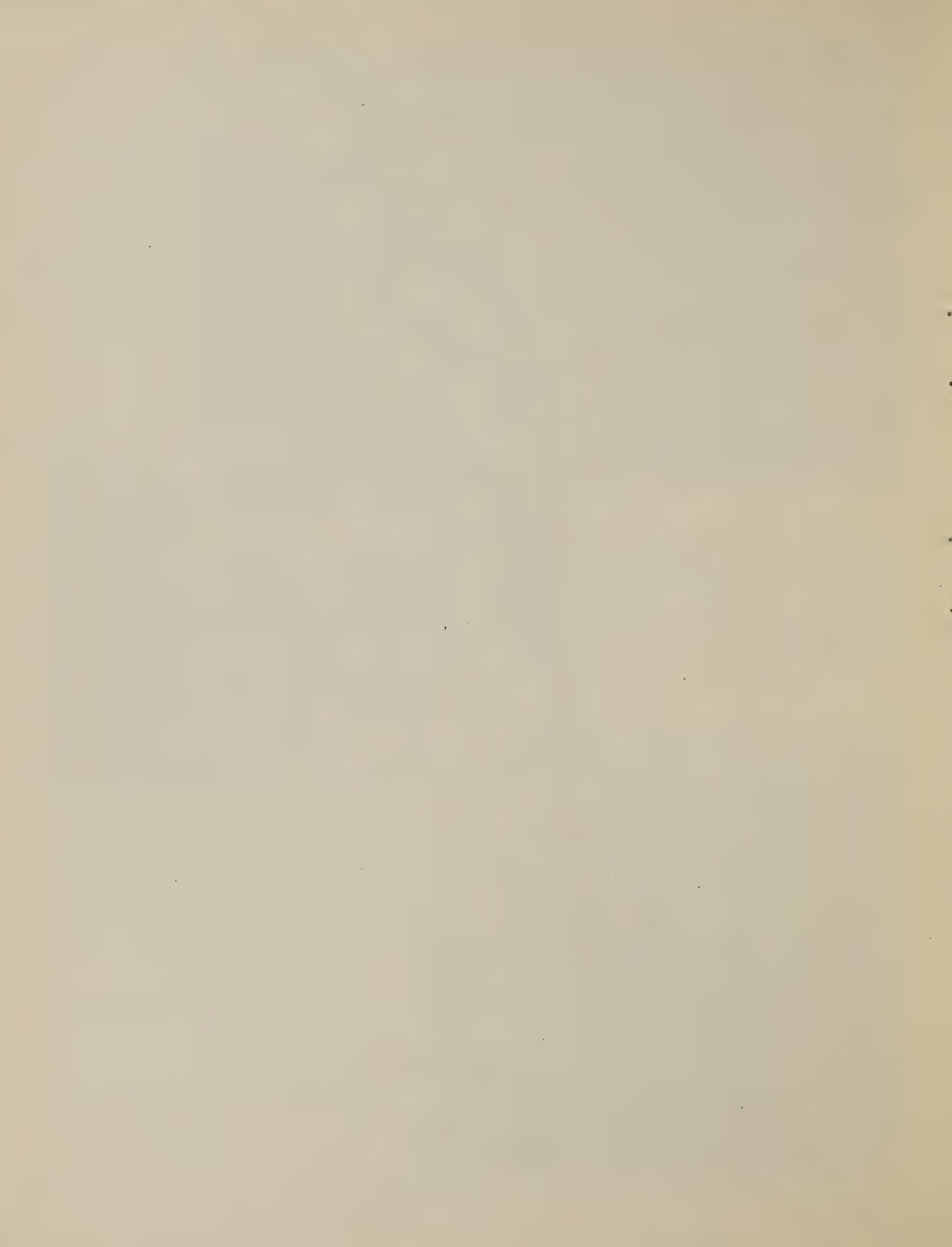
RANGE,
PASTURE
IMPROVEMENT

Stock-watering developments obtain better distribution of livestock, thus permitting more uniform utilization of forage, stopping excessive trailing, and preventing erosion.



Rubble masonry dams from which livestock water can be piped provides year-round water on intermittently flowing streams.

Proper range management develops high-yielding range pastures.



With additional problems developing each day, further committeeman activity in connection with crop acreage allotments, marketing quotas, and price-support programs will be required. At the same time, the accumulating large supplies of cash crops, with smaller effective demands, will provide an opportunity for farmers to improve the productive capacity of the soil, which has been sorely taxed by war and postwar requirements for farm production. It will also provide an opportunity to build more adequate stocks of grass and legume seeds. It will make possible a shift into more extensive livestock production, which would result in better diets for more people.

Another difficulty encountered in the administration of ACP is the fact that conservation cannot be measured by what it costs to install a practice to correct a particular problem. Conservation needs very according to areas and even from farm to farm. Since conservation problems are not always small ones and are not limited to the smaller farms, limitation in the size of payments many times results in the program's not being available to help correct a conservation problem which could cause extensive damage.

For the 1948 program, payments to individuals were limited to \$500; for 1949, the limitation was lifted to \$750; and for the 1950 program, the limitation is \$2,500. In some instances, farmers have been able to overcome this problem by pooling their program assistance and thus completing a mutual conservation practice. Where the conservation problem does not extend beyond the limits of the individual farm, however, such a solution to the difficulty is not possible.

Financial Report
On 1948 Agricultural Conservation Program
for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1949

Agricultural Conservation Program

Conservation payments:

1948 State and Insular program	\$124,257,293
1948 Naval stores program	246,406
Subtotal, payments to farmers	124,503,699

Operating expenses:

PMA county committees	14,854,000
State and National	4,983,499
Total	19,837,499
Other program expenses, including transfers to cooperating agencies and cost of aerial photographs	2,052,224
Total, Agricultural Conservation Program	146,393,422

Adjustment

Loans received from Commodity Credit Corporation and adjustments necessary to convert from program basis	<u>— 1,542,023</u>
Total appropriated for the Agricultural Conservation Program	\$144,851,399

ADMINISTRATION

The line of authority in carrying out the Agricultural Conservation Program extends to and from farmers — through the national office in Washington, through State committees, through county committees, and through community committees. This delegation of authority insures that the program will continue to be a farmers' program, reflecting and adapted to farm needs. The committeeman organization is also responsible for field administration of other PMA programs dealing directly with farmers.

Within the area of their responsibilities, each administrative unit adapts the program to local needs and administers the program, keeping farmers and others informed of program objectives, provisions, and progress. Each unit, within its province, conducts meetings, elections, hearings, investigations, referendums.

State and county committees are also responsible for the operation of their respective offices, including the employment of personnel and the budgeting of administrative expense funds. Each committee issues instructions to those working under its supervision, determines results of programs, and submits reports on program activities and results.

Local Committees

Farmers participating or cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program or other farm programs administered by PMA county committees annually elect a community committee of not more than 3 members. They also elect a delegate to a county convention where 3 farmers are elected as a county committee. The county agricultural Extension agent is either an ex-officio member of the county committee, or he may be selected as secretary of the committee. County committeemen number over 9,000 and community committeemen about 80,000. Committeemen are directly responsible to the neighbors who elect them, and the electors have the opportunity to replace them each year.

The primary function of these committees under ACP is to develop practices, adapt practices to local conditions, and administer the program locally.

In administering the 1948 program county committeemen were paid for an average of about 23 days and community committeemen for an average of about 3 days of service. Many committeemen devoted many more days of time to program administration for which they were not paid. It is unreasonable to expect committeemen, many of them small operators, to continue program work without compensation which will compensate, in part at least, for the cost of the farm labor they hire to replace them when they are engaged in program activities.

The committees also conduct such other major farm programs as crop loans and other price-support operations, marketing quotas, acreage allotments, sugar programs, and crop insurance.

A NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM --
ADMINISTERED BY FARMERS --
FOR THE GOOD OF THE NATION



Farmers elect their own local committees to administer the PMA farm program.



County PMA committees -- also elected -- help develop PMA programs as representatives of the county farmers, administer these programs at the county level, and direct the activities in the County PMA office.



Elected community committeemen help their neighbors solve conservation, production, and marketing problems through PMA programs.



PMA in Washington completes the organizational structure to formulate and administer a program that reaches back to each cooperating farmer in every State, agricultural county and community in the country.

State PMA committees -- made up of farmers, usually with previous experience as community and county committeemen -- unite cooperating farmers and their committees to carry out the national farm program.

State Committees

State committees, of from three to five farmers who are legal residents of the State, are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The State director of the Agricultural Extension Service is an ex-officio member of the committee. Farmer fieldmen, appointed by the State committees, act as liaison representatives between State and county committees. Trained staffs assist the State committees in carrying out their various responsibilities under the farm programs.

The State committees are responsible for administration in their States of the ACP, marketing quotas, purchases, loans, and other price-support programs which involve direct dealings with farmers, Sugar Act provisions and payments, and other programs as assigned. They provide general guidance to PMA County Committees; receive from county committees and pass along to the Washington office recommendations for the formulation and modification of policies, programs, and procedures; and adapt programs to State needs.

Washington

At the national level, the ACP operates through the Agricultural Conservation Programs Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. Working under the PMA Assistant Administrator for Production, the branch analyzes results of previous programs to determine the policies likely to obtain the greatest agricultural conservation for the funds available; determines, on the basis of State recommendation, the needs for conservation with respect to water, erosion control, range and pasture, cover and green-manure crops, and forestry; determines current requirements and future needs for fertilizer and liming materials, and contracts for and allocates conservation materials among the States; and in general coordinates the planning and administration of the program.

RELATED ACTIVITIES

(Since responsibility for field administration of additional authorized programs is delegated to State, county, and community farmer-committees, working under the Assistant Administrator for Production of PMA, this brief discussion of their activities is included here, although it did not form a part of the report as submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture.)

Marketing Quotas

In years when the supply of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, or tobacco becomes excessive (at a supply level specified in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended by subsequent legislation), the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to proclaim marketing quotas for that commodity. For peanuts, a marketing quota must be proclaimed each year. These six crops constitute the so-called "basic" crops.

Before marketing quotas may be used, they must be approved by at least two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum. In the case of tobacco and peanuts, growers may vote on quotas for a 3-year period.

For crops produced in 1948, quotas were made effective only for four kinds of tobacco. While growers approved the use of quotas in marketing the 1948, 1949, and 1950 crops of peanuts, the Secretary of Agriculture suspended quotas for the 1948 crop because of the world shortage of food, fats, and oils. Quotas were used, however, for the 1949 peanut crop.

Marketing quotas divide the available market for a crop among the growers of that crop, thus permitting each grower to receive his fair share of the market. When quotas are in effect, penalties are collected on marketings in excess of the quotas.

Quotas may be increased, suspended, or terminated under certain demand and supply conditions, in the interest of consumers, or in national emergencies.

Tobacco Quotas

To maintain supplies in line with demand, a national marketing quota for a particular kind of tobacco is established in accordance with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. This national marketing quota is apportioned among the several producing States and converted to State acreage allotments. State acreage allotments are used to establish individual farm allotments on the farms growing the crop. The marketing quota for a farm is the actual production on the allotted acreage. The rate of penalty on tobacco marketed in excess of the quota is at a rate per pound equal to 40 percent of the previous year's average market price per pound for the particular kind of tobacco.



ORCHARD
PRACTICES

Cover crops in orchards prevent erosion and enrich the soil.



Cover crops in this orchard could have prevented this erosion.

In administering tobacco marketing quotas, State and county PMA committees have the following duties: Establishing individual farm acreage allotments and notifying growers of them; determining compliance with acreage allotments by measuring planted acreage on each tobacco farm; identifying farm tobacco through market channels; collecting penalties on tobacco marketed from excess acres; in general, handling all phases of the tobacco quota program as it affects growers, dealers, and warehousemen.

The number of allotment farms and the total acreages allotted for the four kinds of tobacco for the 1948-49 marketing year were: Flue-cured tobacco, 204,281 farms and 908,012 acres allotted; burley, 280,982 farms and 463,186 acres; fire-cured, 29,048 farms and 77,348 acres; dark air-cured, 26,115 farms and 33,463 acres.

During the fiscal year 1948, referendums were held to determine whether growers wished to use marketing quotas for the fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco crops for 1949, 1950, and 1951. Quotas were approved in each case, by 97.2 percent of the growers voting with reference to fire-cured tobacco, and by 97.6 percent of the dark air-cured growers.

Potato Allotments

As a means of making the potato price-support program workable, acreage allotments (or "goals") were established for the 1948 potato crop. Only those growers who planted within their individual goal acreages were eligible to participate in potato price-support programs.

The potato goal was divided between commercial and noncommercial acreage, with the commercial acreage defined as that on farms having 3 or more acres of potatoes. The 1948 goal for the commercial potato area was 1,518,500 acres, and that for the noncommercial area, 833,900 acres. The total goal was 2,352,400 acres.

PMA committeemen had the task of establishing individual farm goals for 1948-crop potatoes, and of determining growers' compliance with the goals as one prerequisite for eligibility for potato price-support.

Price Supports

During the fiscal year 1948, as in former years, State and county farmer-committees administered commodity loans financed with Commodity Credit Corporation funds and carried out producer-purchase programs when these were required to make good on price-support commitments. The administration of purchase agreements--a new price-support method made available for certain 1947 crops--was added to committeemen's duties.

In the field administration of loans, committeemen approved applications on loan commodities, prepared loan and liquidation papers, approved storage facilities, inspected and sampled commodities stored under loan, and supervised the repair and disposition of CCC-owned storage bins.

In administering purchase agreements, committeemen executed the agreements for CCC, issued delivery instructions for crops sold to the Government, sampled the crop delivered, and prepared liquidation papers.

Purchase agreements were developed as a means of assuring the protection of Government price-support programs to farmers who do not need immediate cash returns from their crops. Under such agreements, the grower may deliver up to a specified amount of his crop to the Government at the support price during the 30 days after the maturity date of CCC loans on the crop. The producer is not required to deliver any quantity to the Government but may sell his commodity on the market or otherwise dispose of it at any time. Commodities delivered to the Government must meet specified minimum grades. A service fee is charged at the time the purchase agreement or loan is signed.

Both loans and purchase agreements were available for 1948 crops of wheat, corn, rice, rye, soybeans, barley, oats, grain sorghums, dry edible beans, dry edible peas, Irish potatoes, flaxseed, and alfalfa seed. In addition, loans were available directly to growers for upland and American Egyptian cotton; loans on peanuts and tobacco were made to farmers through farmer cooperatives; and loans on naval stores were made to producers through American Turpentine Farmers Association Cooperative. Purchase agreements were available for range grass seed.

Purchase programs in which the committeemen assisted included those for peanuts, flaxseed, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, wheat, wool, eggs, and winter cover crop seeds. Under the seed program, the committees were responsible for the purchase, certification, storage, and distribution of the seeds, which were resold to local dealers for retailing to farmers.

Sugar Program

Under the Sugar Act of 1948, county committees, as in previous years, performed local administrative work in connection with the programs for the 1948 and 1949 sugar beet and sugarcane crops. Payments of more than 56 million dollars were made on the 1948 crop to approximately 71,500 producers in the continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This total includes partial crop-loss payments approximating \$2,200,000, which were made in cases of bona fide abandonment of planted acreage and crop deficiencies of harvested acreage.

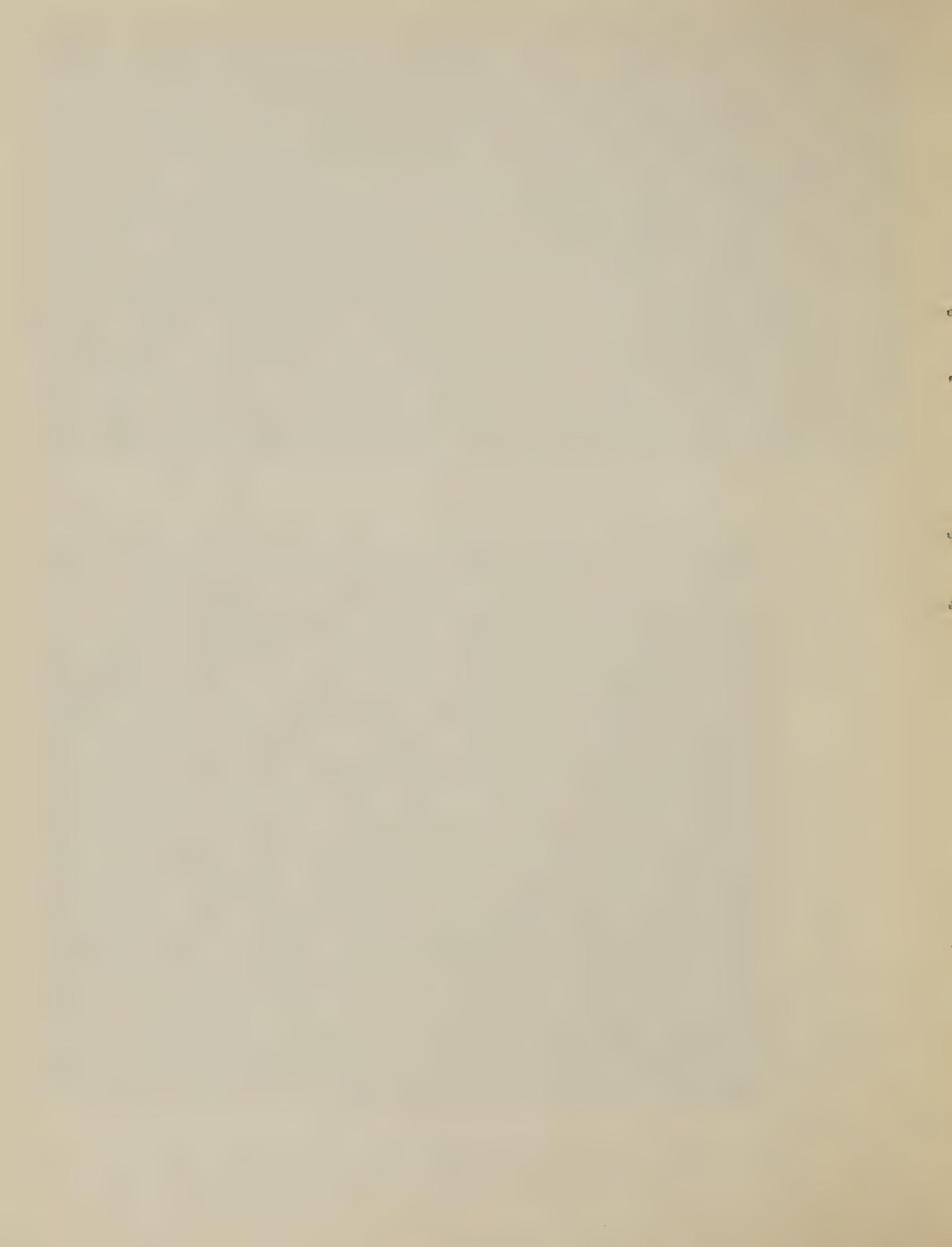
Committee responsibilities included checking compliance with the child labor, wage rate, and fair price conditional payment requirements of the present sugar law; the determination of planted, abandoned, and harvested acreage; the determination of eligibility of growers for abandonment and deficiency payments; and the verification of marketings of sugar beets and sugarcane. The committees also prepared and certified applications for payment on sugar beets and sugarcane.



Air view of stripcropping and shelterbelts on Midwest farmlands.



Planting forest trees and shrubs is an effective erosion-control measure. Note erosion on left where slope is denuded of trees.



The Sugar Act of 1948 in effect continued for 5 years (through 1952) the conditional-payment provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, except that the soil-conservation requirement as a condition for payment was eliminated.

Crop Insurance

Except in two States and a few counties of other States--where the crop insurance program was handled by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation itself--the county and community agricultural conservation (now PMA) committees continued in the fiscal year 1949 to perform a major part of the administrative work in the field for the Corporation.

This work included (1) establishing coverages and premium rates by areas within the county; (2) selling insurance; (3) obtaining from insured farmers acreage reports that showed the acreage seeded to the insured crop; (4) collecting premiums; and (5) reporting losses.

Federal crop insurance on 1949 crops was operated in a total of 394 counties, divided among the crops as follows: Wheat, 199 counties; cotton, 52; flax, 48; corn, 44; tobacco, 35; dry beans, 9; multiple crops, 7.

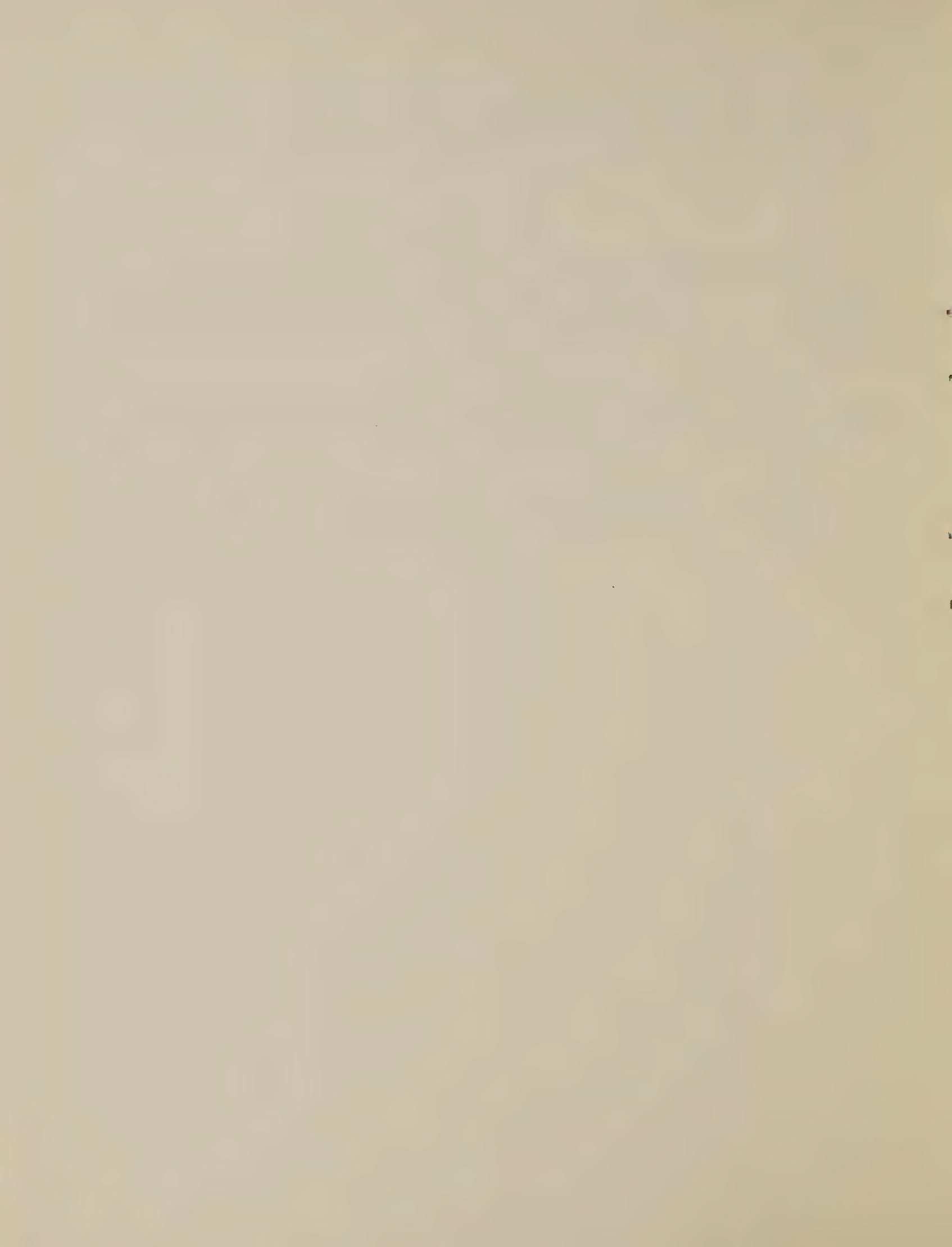


Table 1 .--Participation and estimated assistance under the 1948 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

State	Cropland				Noncrop pasture				Estimated			Average assistance per participant
	Participating farms or ranches	On farms	Percent	On farms	Percent	On farms	Percent	Participants	ACP assistance			
	Number	acres	Percent	acres	Percent	acres	Percent	Number	dollars			
Alabama.....	53,643	4,536	8,994	50.4	1,013	2,050	49.4	57,571	3,910	1,000	67.92	
Alaska.....	137	5	5	92.9	8	57	14.9	137	17	137	122.56	
Arizona.....	2,160	475	1,065	44.4	13,836	39,314	35.2	2,284	658	2,284	288.22	
Arkansas.....	66,853	5,801	10,060	57.7	633	1,144	55.3	71,154	3,023	11,819	42.48	
California.....	11,550	2,337	10,224	22.9	5,860	25,342	23.1	11,819	2,331	2,331	197.26	
Colorado.....	18,104	6,326	11,445	55.3	11,848	28,266	41.9	19,510	1,799	1,799	92.18	
Connecticut.....	4,527	247	432	57.2	200	448	44.5	4,528	263	4,528	58.13	
Delaware.....	4,534	383	617	62.1	8	11	71.8	5,114	229	5,114	44.79	
Florida.....	21,172	1,335	2,696	49.5	5,830	9,939	58.7	22,093	1,260	22,093	57.05	
Georgia.....	65,948	6,151	10,417	59.0	938	1,301	72.1	68,371	3,853	68,371	56.36	
Hawaii.....	1,202	18	287	6.1	919	1,638	56.1	1,202	53	1,202	43.98	
Idaho.....	12,291	2,103	4,806	43.8	3,094	12,591	24.8	14,008	1,027	14,008	73.30	
Illinois.....	128,423	16,268	25,236	64.5	1,450	2,775	52.3	149,947	5,545	149,947	57.00	
Indiana.....	108,332	10,871	14,528	74.8	693	1,068	64.9	123,521	3,431	123,521	27.78	
Iowa.....	143,725	18,860	25,999	72.5	3,293	5,072	64.9	181,418	5,163	181,418	28.46	
Kansas.....	35,957	10,754	29,488	36.5	5,871	19,432	30.2	38,765	4,331	38,765	111.72	
Kentucky.....	127,822	9,460	12,088	78.2	761	2,305	27.1	130,658	4,030	130,658	30.34	
Louisiana.....	27,646	2,886	5,863	49.2	491	903	54.5	29,225	2,418	29,225	82.75	
Maine.....	7,738	545	1,219	44.7	215	473	45.3	7,738	476	7,738	61.47	
Maryland.....	15,006	1,437	2,282	63.0	218	351	62.0	16,137	888	16,137	55.00	
Massachusetts....	6,861	283	618	45.7	204	401	50.9	6,864	331	6,864	48.27	
Michigan.....	81,198	6,193	11,643	53.2	355	731	48.6	88,047	2,938	88,047	33.37	
Minnesota.....	104,186	12,878	22,121	58.2	1,627	3,166	51.4	112,778	3,882	112,778	34.42	
Mississippi.....	52,114	4,734	8,788	53.9	1,382	3,026	45.7	55,676	3,713	55,676	66.70	
Missouri.....	103,387	10,559	19,111	55.3	3,721	7,221	51.5	110,409	4,729	110,409	42.84	
Montana.....	14,148	7,556	12,370	58.7	18,227	51,968	35.1	14,512	2,025	14,512	139.57	
Nebraska.....	65,742	11,099	22,008	50.4	11,924	25,953	45.9	80,551	3,531	80,551	43.84	
Nevada.....	1,023	235	634	37.1	2,306	4,767	48.4	1,039	127	1,039	122.36	
New Hampshire....	5,070	206	436	47.3	179	231	77.5	5,070	241	5,070	47.51	
New Jersey.....	10,931	812	1,068	76.1	120	171	70.3	11,305	558	11,305	49.37	
New Mexico.....	7,553	1,810	2,937	61.6	17,291	45,891	37.7	8,087	1,071	8,087	132.49	
New York.....	60,862	5,046	8,537	59.1	2,999	6,123	49.0	61,051	3,297	61,051	54.01	
North Carolina..	93,376	4,123	8,072	51.1	729	1,241	58.7	98,312	4,038	98,312	41.08	
North Dakota....	44,678	19,091	25,103	76.0	9,354	13,704	68.3	45,469	3,037	45,469	66.79	
Ohio.....	118,757	8,625	13,755	62.7	2,188	4,281	51.1	149,934	3,712	149,934	24.76	
Oklahoma.....	48,878	6,179	18,376	33.6	5,933	15,951	37.2	51,260	4,505	51,260	87.98	
Oregon.....	9,907	1,814	5,087	35.6	3,500	13,778	25.4	10,010	1,187	10,010	118.56	
Pennsylvania....	64,652	4,041	7,411	54.5	1,507	2,770	54.4	66,777	3,330	66,777	49.87	
Puerto Rico....	14,248	464	897	51.7	427	656	65.1	14,514	423	14,514	29.15	
Rhode Island....	857	33	68	48.7	17	46	37.9	857	44	857	51.31	
South Carolina..	31,422	2,599	5,636	46.1	332	629	52.8	32,390	2,156	32,390	66.56	
South Dakota....	29,179	8,766	17,231	50.9	14,214	27,818	51.1	30,532	2,812	30,532	92.09	
Tennessee.....	93,457	5,945	9,709	61.2	1,210	2,384	50.8	95,311	3,925	95,311	41.18	
Texas.....	111,537	16,729	40,641	41.2	49,190	110,985	44.3	117,988	12,244	117,988	103.77	
Utah.....	6,266	579	1,705	34.0	2,702	13,137	20.6	4,991	520	4,991	104.25	
Vermont.....	9,597	670	1,044	64.2	696	1,079	64.5	9,597	678	9,597	70.67	
Virginia.....	62,449	3,566	5,637	63.2	1,725	2,816	61.2	65,205	2,796	65,205	42.88	
Virgin Islands..	62	1	9	9.8	7	49	14.3	63	9	63	146.40	
Washington.....	18,272	5,637	7,450	75.7	5,112	9,110	56.1	18,719	1,448	18,719	77.37	
West Virginia...	29,171	1,014	1,974	51.4	1,658	3,102	53.4	29,180	1,202	29,180	41.20	
Wisconsin.....	134,022	10,216	13,241	77.2	2,740	3,638	75.3	145,353	4,159	145,353	28.62	
Wyoming.....	5,424	1,278	2,290	55.8	13,858	30,157	46.0	5,687	880	5,687	154.77	
U. S.	2,296,056	263,571	473,857	55.6	234,612	561,958	41.7	2,502,636	124,257	2,502,636	49.65	
N. Stores 1/...	2,144	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,144	246	2,144	114.93	
Total.....	2,298,200	263,571	473,857	55.6	234,612	561,958	41.7	2,504,780	124,504	2,504,780	49.71	

^{1/} Includes Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

^{2/} Number of participants.

Totals are rounded from complete figures.

Table 2.—Selected conservation practices carried out under the 1948 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States

State	Phosphate: Potash			Protective: manure			Construction: terraces			Diversion: ditches			Contour farming		
	Application: materials	of liming: materials	for con-: materials	1/	Applied: materials	for con-: for con-	2/	Crops	4/	of: terraces	and: ditches	5/	Inter-: tilled	Clos-: sown	crops: crops
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>		<u>Tons</u>		<u>Acres</u>		<u>Lin. ft.</u>		<u>Rods</u>		<u>Acres</u>		<u>Acres</u>
Alabama.....	165,170	115,499	4,670		716,775		17,170		—		—		—		—
Alaska.....	—	69	14		3,022		—		—		—		8		—
Arizona.....	—	10,234	—		8,735		149		—		—		1,433		1,026
Arkansas.....	75,842	40,240	660		616,632		5,231		—		—		93,430		—
California.....	3,284	10,003	—		50,366		96		16,773		—		404		916
Colorado.....	—	8,497	46		49,235		682		36,424		—		38,302		25,372
Connecticut.....	43,800	8,026	1,293		21,785		—		703		—		—		—
Delaware.....	57,222	3,853	—		28,450		—		—		—		—		—
Florida.....	75,110	49,466	2,776		312,216		814		69		—		—		—
Georgia.....	167,065	78,432	7,769		843,464		8,864		—		—		—		—
Hawaii.....	618	4	5/		235		10		54		4,109		—		—
Idaho.....	—	12,545	—		73,421		12		1,512		—		369		39,171
Illinois.....	4,281,122	291,295	2,778		561,603		566		—		147,237		81,736		—
Indiana.....	1,827,377	66,417	10,456		113,398		1,226		10,478		23,587		20,288		—
Iowa.....	2,687,051	103,789	5,166		1,832,305		10,120		23,427		872,708		—		—
Kansas.....	594,762	14,219	—		134,799		36,412		112,495		120,555		347,160		—
Kentucky.....	930,432	128,506	1,180		661,030		1,710		2,084		10,671		10,671		—
Louisiana.....	75,487	38,053	1,520		350,999		6,441		—		—		—		—
Maine.....	52,337	8,527	1,527		1,987		6		6,497		2,314		1,787		—
Maryland.....	238,976	19,989	2,401		75,144		15		—		—		—		—
Massachusetts....	48,951	10,199	3,116		34,702		24		2,376		—		114		20
Michigan.....	708,067	68,366	7,060		533,942		—		—		—		—		—
Minnesota.....	294,228	74,849	4,116		981,694		26		—		19,826		23,284		—
Mississippi.....	80,469	86,586	384		1,097,315		9,265		5,133		—		—		—
Missouri.....	2,389,384	76,096	8,588		271,302		10,783		46,830		22,686		1,998		—
Montana.....	100	5,236	—		39,017		81		59,787		14,097		6,428		—
Nebraska.....	—	—	—		960,674		20,457		87,385		168,251		—		—
Nevada.....	—	557	—		295		—		—		—		—		—
New Hampshire....	27,217	8,278	761		227		—		—		—		—		—
New Jersey.....	153,006	13,890	2,836		205,860		—		3,315		1,601		—		—
New Mexico.....	—	6,402	—		3,805		897		16,836		123,440		35,411		—
New York.....	526,738	96,314	503		180,883		2		48,460		—		—		—
North Carolina...	308,804	60,745	4,328		383,877		8,172		—		—		980		—
North Dakota....	—	1,844	—		79,590		—		—		—		8,650		13,276
Ohio.....	1,778,846	166,433	31,655		205,908		443		10,478		8,338		9,975		—
Oklahoma.....	317,575	29,826	—		221,252		39,326		91,213		356,231		780,050		—
Oregon.....	41,438	4,404	—		46,611		—		35,622		—		29,983		—
Pennsylvania....	925,852	55,723	78		110,579		—		28,012		—		—		—
Puerto Rico....	8,468	2,399	—		—		285		189,416		—		—		—
Rhode Island....	5,539	1,631	100		3,377		—		—		—		—		—
South Carolina...	116,019	51,146	964		362,054		8,013		—		—		—		—
South Dakota....	—	3,283	28		159,675		1,038		—		—		99,658		230,071
Tennessee.....	523,341	91,203	2,972		595,340		8,480		—		—		461		—
Texas.....	58,382	160,556	778		853,095		114,721		231,159		—		—		383,708
Utah.....	—	—	—		5,879		10		14,166		195		28,433		—
Vermont.....	64,836	24,533	1,792		—		—		—		—		—		—
Virginia.....	624,427	83,191	5,435		280,357		542		—		—		—		—
Virgin Islands...	—	—	—		—		—		—		—		—		—
Washington.....	17,523	13,519	1,364		66,411		212		—		—		—		1,867
West Virginia...	201,236	29,123	241		2,584		—		6,867		—		—		—
Wisconsin.....	1,788,564	119,017	27,696		118,460		2,215		4,083		106,341		99,506		—
Wyoming.....	—	2,321	2		14,439		40		7,999		803		2,591		—
Total.....	22,284,665	2,355,331	147,053		14,274,803		314,556		1,099,655		2,246,799		2,174,728		—

1/ Ground limestone equivalent.

2/ 20 percent superphosphate equivalent.

3/ 50 percent muriate of potash equivalent.

4/ Includes green manure and cover crops, permanent cover on steep slopes and permanent sod cover in orchards.

5/ 0.5 or less.

Table 2. --Selected conservation practices carried out under the 1948 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States (Continued)

State	Strip-	Sod	Protecting	Crop	Drainage	Irrigation	Leveling
	cropping	waterways	summer fallow	residue management	Open 7/ ditches	Enclosed drains	ditches and dikes
		1,000					
	Acres	Sq. ft.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Rods
							Acres
Alabama.....	--	--	--	--	51,964	--	--
Alaska.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona.....	1,463	--	--	--	--	--	10,838
Arkansas.....	--	1,731	--	--	178,709	--	33,605
California.....	9,811	1,035	150,714	22,028	35,782	9,186	21,408
Colorado.....	136,630	116	1,604,563	987,687	14,367	5,417	161,361
Connecticut.....	23	95	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware.....	--	--	--	--	1,277	--	--
Florida.....	--	--	--	7,840	51,864	--	--
Georgia.....	25	--	--	--	53,971	--	--
Hawaii.....	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Idaho.....	577	3,636	--	--	14,293	935	66,746
Illinois.....	3,849	163,503	--	--	30,128	21,877	--
Indiana.....	2,723	33,302	--	129	47,798	30,680	--
Iowa.....	9,662	323,739	--	--	52,401	103,876	--
Kansas.....	50,049	112,046	1,889,410	72,702	11,857	--	3,711
Kentucky.....	--	--	--	--	1,240	62	--
Louisiana.....	--	--	--	--	308,517	--	--
Maine.....	1,813	6,103	--	--	360	20	--
Maryland.....	8,278	--	--	--	12,437	--	--
Massachusetts....	104	106	--	--	2,520	191	--
Michigan.....	--	12,421	--	--	552,884	42,361	--
Minnesota.....	295,903	55,972	277,162	--	--	--	--
Mississippi.....	--	--	--	--	254,056	--	--
Missouri.....	--	33,703	--	--	138,637	--	--
Montana.....	3,380,170	2,818	51,222	--	22,646	871	84,008
Nebraska.....	487,858	366,328	1,275,660	--	--	--	11,127
Nevada.....	--	--	--	--	6,242	95	13,804
New Hampshire....	--	--	--	--	411	20	57,259
New Jersey.....	1,292	1,003	--	211,972	703	669	9,052
New Mexico.....	20,182	--	--	--	978	10	70,390
New York.....	2,918	199	--	--	51,877	32,237	12,650
North Carolina...	972	6,533	--	--	135,676	23,074	--
North Dakota....	1,177,287	1,534	3,411,197	816,271	95,573	--	--
Ohio.....	25,139	73,200	--	10,158	50,131	148,032	--
Oklahoma.....	25,235	21,780	122,221	57,796	--	--	--
Oregon.....	448	2,129	9,791	143,400	35,860	14,602	47,541
Pennsylvania....	46,456	3,121	--	--	145	15,033	20,021
Puerto Rico.....	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina...	--	--	--	--	52,301	1,118	--
South Dakota....	224,113	30,446	161,557	1,047,242	87,595	--	2,457
Tennessee.....	--	536	--	--	1,060	--	--
Texas.....	31,560	25,052	501,408	1,003,641	58,355	--	131,683
Utah.....	75	87	--	19,871	9,443	1,815	71,918
Vermont.....	--	--	--	--	1,355	31	10,753
Virginia.....	2,956	122	--	--	9,915	2,495	--
Virgin Islands...	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington.....	50	5,777	1,818,757	1,023,646	24,049	19,216	8,107
West Virginia...	2,036	--	--	--	51	--	2,480
Wisconsin.....	228,369	314,441	--	--	326,760	42,329	--
Wyoming.....	246,910	--	1,327	16,732	8,327	293	242,285
Total.....	6,424,938	1,602,614	11,274,989	5,441,115	2,774,335	516,545	1,007,149
	6/ Includes Contour and field stripcropping.						405,078
	7/ Includes Stubble mulch and leaving stalks or stubble.						

Table 2 .--Selected conservation practices carried out under the
1948 Agricultural Conservation Program, by States (Continued)

State	Water facilities						Firebreaks		
	Seeding pasture and rangeland	Grazing land management	Reservoirs and dams	Wells and seeps	Springs and wells	Mowing weeds and pasture	Planting in trees	to protect farm woodland	
	Acres	Acres	Number	Number	Number	Acres	Acres	Rods	
Alabama.....	44,916	—	—	—	—	27,904	83	—	
Alaska.....	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Arizona.....	720	1,333,553	419	63	11	—	—	—	
Arkansas.....	413,942	—	2,177	—	100	486,493	—	—	
California.....	46,152	72,809	788	150	321	718	2	5,576	
Colorado.....	64,765	361,894	645	558	54	2,081	151	—	
Connecticut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	
Delaware.....	2,832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Florida.....	68,313	—	—	—	—	274,453	5,228	—	
Georgia.....	295,781	—	394	—	—	282,266	11,843	6,945,258	
Hawaii.....	8,065	—	—	—	—	25,997	—	—	
Idaho.....	23,532	553,024	124	8	15	826	23	127	
Illinois.....	8,746	—	76	—	—	—	1	—	
Indiana.....	22,036	—	283	1	—	1,900	678	—	
Iowa.....	29,981	—	12,460	—	—	—	—	—	
Kansas.....	13,085	499,361	2,133	313	7	57,179	267	—	
Kentucky.....	1,065,685	—	96	—	—	97,543	809	—	
Louisiana.....	104,481	—	1,214	—	—	257,330	1,208	—	
Maine.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	
Maryland.....	11,230	—	—	—	—	23,554	22	—	
Massachusetts....	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	—	
Michigan.....	26,541	—	—	—	—	8,127	5,642	—	
Minnesota.....	60,512	—	—	—	—	—	3,470	—	
Mississippi.....	99,933	—	4,229	—	—	152,707	3,659	7,145	
Missouri.....	12,658	—	1,086	—	—	—	111	—	
Montana.....	45,528	364,547	1,193	324	128	—	74	—	
Nebraska.....	10,188	—	10,106	635	—	—	5,271	—	
Nevada.....	3,294	—	219	24	8	—	—	—	
New Hampshire....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Jersey.....	6,534	—	—	—	—	32,720	44	—	
New Mexico.....	9,288	—	1,930	248	30	—	—	—	
New York.....	15,946	—	175	—	—	7,891	2,540	121	
North Carolina...	97,477	—	84	—	—	7,185	733	63,569	
North Dakota....	26,631	2,315,250	328	122	40	16,727	2,845	—	
Ohio.....	23,665	—	290	—	—	435,221	3,517	—	
Oklahoma.....	105,298	—	6,063	193	—	257,960	3	—	
Oregon.....	44,976	—	329	42	22	—	5/	75,939	
Pennsylvania....	8,591	—	—	—	—	—	1,454	—	
Puerto Rico....	16,616	—	—	—	—	216,558	361	—	
Rhode Island....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South Carolina...	23,561	—	—	—	—	—	2,850	42,529	
South Dakota....	48,408	—	4,246	246	125	57,577	4,195	—	
Tennessee.....	47,671	—	358	—	—	3,086	223	—	
Texas.....	372,654	—	11,717	516	—	581,578	898	—	
Utah.....	14,048	—	590	9	27	—	10	—	
Vermont.....	485	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	
Virginia.....	11,707	—	40	—	—	6,757	23	—	
Virgin Islands...	153	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Washington.....	74,505	2,363,725	61	15	41	40,616	3	—	
West Virginia...	—	—	103	—	1	25,374	18	—	
Wisconsin.....	59,607	—	1,428	—	—	185,480	2,402	—	
Wyoming.....	47,279	470,052	969	254	56	—	130	—	
Total.....	3,538,076	8,334,015	66,351	3,524	986	3,573,808	61,065	7,138,264	

8/ In addition to "grazing land management," deferred grazing was carried out as follows: South Dakota, 1,680 acres; Nebraska, 785,014 acres; Kansas, 783 acres; Oklahoma, 109,048 acres; Texas, 581,162 acres; Utah, 5,589 acres; Oregon, 16,098 acres; California 13,904 acres; Hawaii, 6,455 acres.

9/ Includes reservoirs and dams for livestock, for erosion control (storage type), and for irrigation.

